Promoting Innovation for Inclusive Development in Southeast Asia: Challenges and Opportunities for Universities and Research Councils

Segundo E Romero, PhD
Development Studies Program
Ateneo de Manila University
September 2015
Outline of Presentation

1. What is IID?
2. What are the IID challenges in Southeast Asia?
3. What has been the UNIID-SEA response?
   - Field-building and capacity-development
   - Paradigm shift in higher education and research
   - Building a Community of Excellence
   - Policy contribution at the institutional, national, and ASEAN levels
4. What are the project’s insights about the challenges and opportunities facing universities and research councils in for promoting IID?
invite you to a dialogue on:

Innovation for Inclusive Development in ASEAN:
Enabling Development For All, By All through Policy and Collective Impact

29 July 2015, 8:00 AM - 12:00 PM,
Marco Polo Hotel Ortigas, Pasig City

with Guests of Honor:
His Excellency Neil Reeder Canadian Ambassador
Dr. Anindya Chatterjee IDRC Asia Regional Director
UNIID-SEA Board of Trustees

Limited slots available!
For reservations, please contact Mr. Dhen Mark Valera
(+63906-565-5946 | dhenmarkvalera@gmail.com)
WHAT IS INNOVATION FOR INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT (IID)?
• Innovation for Inclusive Development (IID) refers to “innovation that reduces poverty and enables as many groups of people, especially the poor and vulnerable, to participate in decision-making, to create and actualize opportunities, and to share the benefits of development.”
From Pyramid to Diamond

Figure 4: Prahalad: From Pyramid to Diamond
WHAT ARE THE IID CHALLENGES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA?
More than a billion people still living in multi-dimensional poverty. Gini coefficients of SEA countries range from .34 – .44.
Chart 4

**Growing inequality**

Over the past 10 years, measures of income dispersion have deteriorated in most Asian countries.

(Gini coefficient, percent change over 10 years)\(^1\)

- Sri Lanka (40.2)
- Nepal (47.3)
- China, urban (33.3)
- Hong Kong SAR (51.4)
- China, rural (36.3)
- Philippines (46.1)
- Singapore (48.1)
- Korea (33.1)
- Lao PDR (34.7)
- Bangladesh (31.8)
- Malaysia (49.2)
- Taiwan ROC (33.9)
- New Zealand (33.7)
- Japan (31.4)
- Thailand (42.0)
- Australia (29.4)
- India, urban (35.0)
- India, rural (28.1)
- Indonesia (34.3)
- Vietnam (34.4)

Sources: World Bank, PovCalNet database; WIDER World Income Inequality Database; OECD; Australian and Korean authorities.

\(^1\)The Gini coefficient is a measure of inequality, with the index running from 0 to 100. A low score indicates a more equal income distribution. Values in parentheses give the latest Gini index measure, with the bars showing the change compared with 10 years earlier.
Poverty Rate at $1.25 a day

Poverty rate at $1.25 a day (PPP) benchmark, % of population

Source: World Bank. The plotted data represent the latest data given the indicated time interval. Gaps indicate absence of data.

We need a new way of thinking about poverty alleviation

- Growth and development do not necessarily transform the bottom of the pyramid.
- Trickle down development eventually splits a country into the formal, modern, progressive, productive sector, and the informal, poor, vulnerable, underprivileged, marginalized sector.
- No matter how fast we develop, the base performance score remains – what percentage of our people remain poor?
- For development to be inclusive, the poor must experience economic growth at a faster rate than the rest of society
- Without social innovations, dramatic results in solving poverty are difficult to attain.
BOP-transforming innovation must occur at various levels

- At the base of the pyramid (e.g., informal sector enterprises)
- In the way development actors work (e.g., use of science and technology)
- In policy and governance (e.g., role of political parties, conditional cash transfers)
- Innovation in the organization of and interoperability within national innovation systems (e.g., role of universities, research councils, and think tanks)
- The design and creation of regional systems (e.g., ASEAN 2015?)
WHAT HAS BEEN THE UNIID-SEA RESPONSE?
The iBoP Small Grants Program 2008-2011

• Project of Ateneo supported by IDRC of Canada from 2008-2011.

• Project gave grants (US$10,000 to US$20,000) for innovation projects in health, agriculture, sanitation, energy, entrepreneurship, etc. in ASEAN countries.

• Produced book on 26 innovation case studies
26 INNOVATION STORIES
1 “An innovation on clean water supply for fishing village along the Red River, Vietnam
2 “Carbon Filtration Drinking Water Systems,” Thailand
3 “Development of an Appropriate Water Filter for Clean Water Supply in Rural Areas,” Indonesia
4 “The Impact of Water PODS to Increase Resilience and Self-Reliance of Vulnerable Populations through Community-Led Provision of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Services and Appropriate Technologies” Philippines
5 “Tonle Sap Floating Waste and Sanitation Treatment Barge,” Cambodia
6 “Closing the Loop Between Sanitation and Food Production,” Philippines
7 “Development of a multiplex rapid diagnostic test for differentiating four major infectious diseases with fever as the major symptom in Indonesia,” Indonesia
8 “Hapinoy Healthcare Hub,” Philippines
9 “Ecolife Café: Community Learning Space for Climate Change Adaptation,” Vietnam
10 “Isda.mobi: A mobile phone interface for small-scale fisheries to access fisheries-related information,” Philippines
11 SnT in a Box “Basic SnT in a Box,” Philippines
12 “Bale-Endah E-Multiple Handicapped System (BEMHaS),” Indonesia
13 “Payment Strategies for those with irregular income at the BoP,” Singapore
14 Business Development Services for the Enterprising BoP “Business Development Services for the Enterprising BoP,” Philippines
16 “Turning Natural Waste into Organic Fertilizer, Safe and Affordable Fuel,” Philippines
17 “Biofuel: Clean Fuels for the Poor?” Philippines
18 “Developing mutual value creation through a Value Chain Analysis of bioethanol and palm sugar production from Areca and Nypah plants,” Indonesia
19 “Solar Power Technology Reforming the Small Poultry Entrepreneurs in Rural Area in Indonesia,” Indonesia
21 “The Farmer and Rice Quality,” a project of the Sub-Plant Protection Department, An Giang Province, Vietnam
22 “An action research on policies and enabling factors for the BoP to effectively participate in the R&D and trade of value-added agriculture based commodities,” Philippines
23 “Production and Distribution of Emergency Food Reserve (EFR) from Selected Crops: A Government-Private Sector Cooperation,” Philippines
24 “Livelihood strategies of poor households in Mekong Delta for climate change adaptation.” Vietnam
26 “Participatory Adaptability Trial of Submergence Tolerant Rice Varieties, Disaster Resilient Crops and Climate Change Adaptable Crop Production Methods” Philippines
UNIID-SEA

- Universities and Research Councils Network on Innovation for Inclusive Development in Southeast Asia (UNIID-SEA) (www.uniid-sea.net) started out in 2012 as a regional project implemented by the Ateneo School of Government and the National Research Council of the Philippines with financial assistance from the IDRC of Canada.

- It is now being formally organized as a network of individual advocates for IID in Southeast Asia following a Policy Forum in Subic Bay in February 2014.
The Network has established partnerships with target universities and national research councils in the region, and has launched pioneering programs that promote “innovation for inclusive development” of IID.

Since 2012, the UNIID-SEA has grown into an active and collaborative undertaking among individuals and units within 10 institutions, namely:
UNIID-SEA

- Councils: The National Research Council of the Philippines, National Research Council of Thailand, Dewan Riset Nasional of Indonesia, National Council of Science and Technology Policy of Vietnam
- Universities: The Ateneo de Manila University, Chulalongkorn University in Thailand, Hoa Sen University in Vietnam, University of Malaya, Institut Pertanian Bogor, and Institut Teknologi Bandung.
- The Network has also forged ties with the Association of Schools of Public Administration in the Philippines and the ASEAN Universities Network. In 2014, through the IID Fellows Program, the UNIID-SEA has engaged researchers and practitioners in 9 out of 10 ASEAN countries.
Intended Outcomes

- Universities in developing countries conduct research on innovation for inclusive development.
- Science granting councils in developing countries fund research in this area.
- Governments and international organizations develop policies that support innovation in the informal sector.
IID Program Goals

- **Knowledge generation**, through systemic research on innovation in the informal sector and linkages with the formal sector to find out how to transform these marginal innovative activities into sustainable livelihoods

- **Field-building**, by developing new concepts, methodologies, frameworks, indicators, and research approaches on innovation that lead to inclusive development

- **Capacity building**, through peer exchanges and global collaboration within research networks, in particular to build Southern researcher leadership in the field

- **Policy influence**, by providing evidence of how policies, regulation, and institutions, such as intellectual property rights, become incentives and/or bottlenecks for innovation within the informal sector
The UNIID-SEA Network
Network Reach (2012-2014)

12 Institutional Partners

LEGEND
- Inclusive Local Development Course
- Convening Activities
- IID Research Projects
- IID Fellows
- IID Challenge Pilot Run
- University Network
- Councils Network

Project Secretariat
Manila, Philippines
The UNIID-SEA Network
Network Reach (2012-2014)

128
Network Fellows

LEGEND
- Inclusive Local Development Courses
- Convening Activities
- IID Research Projects
- IID Fellows
- IID Challenge Pilot Run
- University Network
- Councils Network

Project Secretary
Manila, Philippines
Research Projects/Programs Funded from 2012-2014

**REGIONAL**
- Regional Coordination Mechanism for Universities and Councils In Southeast Asia
- Scanning of Innovation and Development Policy Efforts and Challenges in Southeast Asia
- Development of IID Teaching and Learning Packages
- Mapping and Evaluating IID Initiatives in Indonesia

**NATIONAL**
- Enhancing University Service-Learning Engagements in IID
- IID Challenge Program for National Research Councils

**INSTITUTIONAL**
- Design and Development of An IID-Oriented Course for Undergraduate Students
Curricular Development for IID

- Workshops with targeted university partners held to operationalize IID, and identify the necessary skills to develop to do IID.
- IID course development and piloting under existing programs/ departments that are open and hospitable to interdisciplinary approaches and work, and all course syllabi and materials are made available online.
- Local community engagement was an integral part of these courses, which enabled the blending of the three core missions of the university – teaching, research, extension – in the course design and implementation.
Curricular Development for IID

**Undergraduate Level:**
- Social Innovation Seminar (Development Studies Program, Ateneo de Manila University)
- Sustainable Innovation (Faculty of S&T Studies, University of Malaya)
- Innovation for Inclusive Development I & II (General Education Program, Hoa Sen University)

**Graduate Level:**
- Principles, tools and practice of IID in Southeast Asia (Master of Arts in International Development Studies, Chulalongkorn University)
- Masteral Program on Inclusive Development (MA in ID) currently being developed under the Development Studies Program of Ateneo

**Professional Level:**
- Project Design Course on Inclusive Local Development (Ateneo School of Government)
IID Course Development Sourcebook

- Published 2015
- Compendium of the courses developed under UNIID-SEA
- Comprehensive prototype modules on the 4 inclusive innovation stages (co-diagnosis, co-design, co-delivery, co-deployment).
- Available for online viewing and downloading.
Capacity-building for IID within Universities and Research Councils

- Universities: Undertaken as part of the curriculum development initiative.
All teaching and learning packages are available for viewing and downloading online.
IID Challenge Grants Program

- National Research Councils: Piloting of an IID Challenge Grants Program with NRCP, NRCT, DRN, and NCSTP.
• Communities, community-based groups, and intermediary institutions such as government, private sector, NGOs are eligible proponents.

• Requirement that project proponents come in TEAMS composed of Researcher-Community-Intermediary Partner.
Grants Program Design Innovation … 2

• New proposal evaluation criteria unpacking key elements critical to IID:
  - **Responsiveness** to target community and local context.
  - **IID-orientation** (innovation introduced, level of community engagement and ownership of project, IID awareness and readiness of proponent and partners, as demonstrated by existing work)
  - **Feasibility** of proposed project.
  - **Sustainability** of partnerships and of the initiative.
Grants Program Design Innovation

- Apart from traditional outputs (paper, framework, journal article), program requires a *non-conventional research output* for more popular dissemination and use (e.g. posters, community orientation tools, visual guides).
- End-of-project evaluation template includes community evaluation of initiative.
IID Challenge Grants Program Recipients 
(Ongoing project implementation)

- **INDONESIA:** Science Field Shops: Agro-meteorological Learning and the Provision of Climate Services to Rice Farmers in Indramayu (Prof. Yunita T. Winarto, Prof. Kees (C.J.) Stigter, Muki T. Wicaksono, S. Sos., Ubaidillah Pratama, Aria Sakti Handoko, Febry Sulistya, Nurkilah, and Dr. Suraya Afiff)


- **THAILAND:** Motorcycle Taxi Drivers as Community Surveyors (Dr. Nattapong Punnoi, Chalerm Changthongmadan, Asst. Prof. Niramon Kulsrisombat and Mr. Weerawat Ratanawaraha)

- **VIETNAM:** Innovative Accessibility Map Applications for People with Disabilities in Ho Chi Minh City (Dr. Nguyen Luu Bao Doan, Phan Thi Rat, and Luu Thi Anh Loan)
Backward integration of community knowledge, experience and practice into teaching, research, and extension work

- Piloted the **IID Fellows Program** that enabled practitioners – e.g. social entrepreneurs, NGO managers, community development leaders/ workers, service-learning coaches, scientists and inventors -- to turn their knowledge and experience into easy-to-use *Teaching and Learning Packages*.

- Partnered with the ASEAN University Network (AUN) for regional implementation.

- 20 Fellows from 9 SEA Countries
Knowledge sharing and management
Knowledge sharing and management

- Development and maintenance of an online portal, the **Inclusive Innovation Hub** ([www.inclusiveinnovationhub.org](http://www.inclusiveinnovationhub.org)), which is operating with a *Creative Commons License* that allows open-access to all network outputs – *research, courses, reference materials, tools* – and other IID-relevant resources.

- Currently contains more than 200 resource materials contributed by individuals and institutions.
Institutional Contributors to the Hub (MOAs signed)

- Office of the Associate Dean for Research and Creative Work, Ateneo de Manila University
- National Research Council of the Philippines
- National Research Council of Thailand
- National Research Council of Indonesia
- National Council for Science and Technology Policy-Vietnam
- Lien Center for Social Innovation, Singapore
- Recognition and Mentoring Program, Institut Pertanian Bogor
- Master of Arts in International Development Studies (MAIDS) Program, Chulalongkorn University
- Center for Anthropological Studies, Indonesia
- Centre for Social Innovation and Entrepreneurship, Indian Institute of Technology-Madras
- Social Innovation Exchange (SIX)
- STEPS Centre UK
UNIID-SEA also maintains a project website, www.uniid-sea.net, and utilizes social media for wider and real-time dissemination of outputs, updates, and links to IID-relevant news and initiatives.

Like us on Facebook: www.facebook.com/UNIIDSEA
Follow us on Twitter: @UNIID_SEA
View our YouTube Channel: www.youtube.com/UNIIDSEA
Visit our ScoopIt page: www.scoop.it/t/innovation-for-inclusive-development
Influencing Policy

- 7 policy briefs produced based on the regional, national and institutional researches supported.
- Compendium available for viewing and downloading online.
Influencing Policy: What’s possible in 3 years?

- **INSTITUTIONAL LEVEL**: Three-year engagement allowed for the integration of IID into institutional agendas and programs.

  - *Social innovation now a research focus area supported by the Ateneo de Manila University.* In 2014, the University Research Council (URC) allocated PhP 500,000 (USD 11,000) for “game-changing” social innovation projects.

  - *Pilot courses on IID now part of the regular course offerings* of the Development Studies Program (Ateneo), Executive Education Program (Ateneo School of Government), General Education Program (Hoa Sen), S&T Studies (University of Malaya), and MAIDS Program (Chulalongkorn).
IID Challenge: Influencing Policy

• NATIONAL LEVEL
  - National Research Council of Thailand has adopted the IID Challenge Program as one of its R&D Programs, and now has support from the Thailand Research Organizations Network (TRON) and the Thailand Research Fund.

  - Dewan Riset Nasional of Indonesia has included inclusive development as one of the major themes in the 2014-2019 national research agenda.

  - National Research Council of the Philippines gathered representatives from 10 national government agencies (DSWD, NEDA, Senate, DILG, add more) to an Inclusive Development workshop to discuss how the IID framework can be integrated into their respective agency’s policies, programs, and projects.
IID Challenge: Influencing Policy

- **ASEAN LEVEL**
  - The IID policy environment research supported in 2014 highlights 25 IID-oriented policies being implemented, and 5 policy case studies in Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam. Also offers *key recommendations on the enablers and barriers to IID policymaking and implementation* in the context of these 5 countries and in the region.
  
  - The Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) of the Philippines, after targeted engagements with UNIID-SEA, has expressed keen interest in developing a manifesto on inclusive development, and carrying ID as the overarching agenda when it assumes chairmanship of the ASEAN in 2017.
WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR UNIVERSITIES AND RESEARCH COUNCILS?
The elusive key to inclusive innovation – community engagement

- Elusiveness to governments – **beneficiaries, not citizens**
- Elusiveness to private sector – **consumers, not entrepreneurs**
- Elusiveness to NGOs – **project partners, not development partners**
- Elusiveness to community-based organizations – **autocracy, not participation**
Inclusive Innovation Stages/Process
Simplified conceptual framework for IID

KEY PLAYER: IID Actors

Co-Discovery

Co-Dignity

KEY PLAYER: Poor and Marginalized Communities

Co-Diagnosis

Co-Design

Co-Delivery

Co-Deployment

Transformed IID Actors and Communities
Micro-level Involvement in IID

• Any involvement of universities and research councils in national development, and in inclusive development, is usually at the individual faculty and researcher level, inadequate to achieve the sharp focus and persistent application of intellectual capital to make a difference
Why Universities are not IID-ready

- Universities are highly prismatic institutions
  - They are diffracted functionally into administration, instruction, research, and outreach
  - They are diffracted horizontally into disciplines
  - They are also diffracted vertically into ranks
- They have few transdisciplinary, interoperable, problem-oriented centers
- The incentive structure favors individuals, not teams
- Span of attention is semesters and trimesters
- Lack of institutional memory for real problem-solving engagement with communities and authorities
- No front-desk for community engagement and services
Why Universities are not IID-ready

• Universities have limited capacity for promoting fused initiatives for promoting innovations for inclusive development
  ◦ Lack of integrative, multidisciplinary teams
  ◦ Lack of long-term and programmatic engagements
  ◦ Limited inter-operability with government, private sector, and NGOs
  ◦ Universities seek social relevance but do not invest in organizational change and development to adapt form to function
  ◦ Poverty alleviation is a research area, not a mandate of universities
  ◦ Universities have no staying power with real problem-solving
Why research councils?

- Research councils inadequately perform their policy advice, research agenda setting, capacity-building, knowledge management, and networking roles
- Research councils are usually not inclusive of young and women scholars
- Research councils are not organized, funded, managed, and staffed effectively for their functions
- Research councils are not adequately funded
- Research councils have no autonomy
INTERMEDIARIES IN INNOVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

PRIMARY INTERMEDIARIES
are those that primarily deal with issues concerning the needs of, and provision of goods and services to various social groups.
National and local government units, private firms/enterprises, NGOs

SUPPORT INTERMEDIARIES
are those that can catalyze existing and new knowledge, and support new capacity- and competency-building in innovation among direct intermediaries, and the formal and informal sectors.
International development agencies, RESEARCH AND POLICY BODIES, UNIVERSITIES, think tanks

GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE NETWORKS
(e.g. GLOBELICS, scholarly publications, academic exchanges)
Some Issues for Discussion in making Universities IID-ready and capable (gleaned from the SARUA sessions)

- Reinventing universities
- Locating IID in the university
- IID contribution to the sustainability of the university
- Backward integration of IID learning into the university
- Interdisciplinary blending mechanisms
- Symmetry in university-community engagement
- Rehabilitating the standing of action research in universities
- Inclusive innovation
- Trust-building and soft competencies
- Open access to knowledge
# Mission/Mandate Challenges and Opportunities

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<th>Universities</th>
<th>Research Councils</th>
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<td><strong>Challenges</strong></td>
<td><strong>Opportunities</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Poverty alleviation, social justice, development mentioned in missions but not fully articulated and operationalized</td>
<td>Cascade and operationalize the mandate downwards</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Fund the mandate</td>
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<td>Assign the resources</td>
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**Overall Strategies:**
- Fund the inclusive development mandate
- Cascade and operationalize downwards
Structure Challenges and Opportunities

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<td><strong>Challenges</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>&lt;&gt; Universities are too hierarchical, competing with the military and religious organizations in adhering to the differential equity of ranks. &lt;&gt; Universities are also highly diffracted into disciplines without transdisciplinary integrating mechanisms. &lt;&gt; Research, teaching, and outreach are not continuous, interactive functions at any level of the university.</td>
<td>&lt;&gt; Use inclusive development as an opportunity to reinvent the university</td>
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<td>Overall Strategies: &lt;&gt; Assign strategic unit and officer champions &lt;&gt; Incentivize outreach innovation and management</td>
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Stakeholder Challenges and Opportunities

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<tr>
<td>&lt;&gt;The immediate community is not seen as a stakeholder to be actively engaged by the university. Other development actors and intermediaries are not regular or habitual partners, only episodic participants.</td>
<td>&lt;&gt;Bring the community, local governments, and NGOs as regular clientele of the university. &lt;&gt;Earn from support roles in inclusive innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;&gt;Policy-makers, local governments, NGOs, private sector enterprises, communities, and poor, marginalized sectors are not systematically engaged as proper stakeholders</td>
<td>&lt;&gt;Open research programs to BoP communities, NGO intermediaries, local governments</td>
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**Overall Strategies:**

<>Revisit stakeholder matrix
<>Reestablish relevance and responsiveness priorities
Build broad and intense networks
## Resources Challenges and Opportunities

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<td>Resources for outreach programs is limited and sourced at individual and departmental levels</td>
<td>Provide value-adding competency enhancement for faculty and staff as inclusive development experts in their fields</td>
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<td>Design and implement courses for inclusive development professionals</td>
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**Overall Strategies:**

<>Assign equivalent service values to outreach services
<>Obtain prestige dividends from outreach
## Capacity-Building Challenges and Opportunities

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<td>&lt;&gt;There is no purposive program to develop the outreach function, structures, and programs of the university</td>
<td>&lt;&gt;Develop and offer comprehensive practitioner-oriented degree and non-degree courses for inclusive development professionals.</td>
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**Overall strategies:**
<>Maintain a robust blended database of theory and practice, especially case studies and simulations
<>Develop new professional courses for inclusive development professionals
<>Enhance consultancy expertise of faculty and staff
<>Maintain knowledge hubs
<>Make institutions IID ready
## Resources Challenges and Opportunities

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**Overall strategies:**
<>Assign equivalent service values to outreach services
<>Obtain prestige dividends from outreach
1) Workable and relevant concepts:
   Umbrella concepts of “inclusive development” and “inclusive innovation” addresses key national and regional concerns and agendas, and especially now that we are moving towards ASEAN Integration.

2) Diversity of methods, techniques and approaches:
   The IID framework -- being interdisciplinary, participatory, and collaborative in nature -- accommodates various methods, techniques and approaches easily and creatively.

3) Project track record over the past 3 years:
   Good track record in terms of partnerships, engagements, and delivery. Strong outputs by the network and its partners.
4) **Strong network:**
    Enthusiastic co-creators from all sides; high willingness to learn and collaborate among individuals, institutions, and partner communities. The right set of people were engaged in the network, which enabled easier program and project implementation.

5) **No ownership issues/ problems:**
    Openness to open-access and open-source arrangements; projects and programs jointly-owned by all partners.
UNIID-SEA is now a stand-alone regional organization, with an international Board of Trustees, and regional secretariat. The Articles of Incorporation and inaugural BoT members have been finalized and approved by the current PAC. The network will be formally registered in the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) of the Philippines.

Network will be applying for accreditation from the ASEAN to become the IID think tank for the region.
Thank you!

UNIID-SEA Secretariat
Development Studies Program
Ateneo de Manila University
info@uniid-sea.net

Dr. Doy Romero: doyromero@yahoo.com
Grace Santos: gracesantos.uniid@gmail.com
Dr. Luly Cruz: lulycruzj@yahoo.com